

Printed by Dunn & Ester for the N. A. Association.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS.—Subscriptions for one year, \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 if paid at the end of three months. For six months, \$1 50 in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the pecuniary interests of the Paper to be addressed, postage paid, to the Publishers. All letters relative to the Editorial department to be directed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Native American. Those subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be continued at the option of the publisher.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain nothing but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of the native citizen in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government—and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we are not without the *ex post facto* laws; the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ; and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every side that floats on the ocean to our shores in an every wind that blows war's raged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY, on F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKLEFORD, respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Botanic system, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an Infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients, of both sexes, who may desire to go through a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under some of the most skillful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily relieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

N. B. W. M. MEDICAL VAPOR BATH, on improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by

JAMES SHACKLEFORD, May 2—3m. F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, edited by B. Z. with numerous and fine illustrations by George Catmelle and Humboldt Browne, and a portrait of the author, actually received and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. May 2.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—REDGAUNTLET.—A further supply of this cheap edition of the Waverly Novels this day received and for sale by

W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. May 2.

JOB PRINTING.

of all descriptions, executed at this office.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The ship Saluda arrived at New York on the second of June, after a passage of thirty-eight days from Liberia. Several letters were received from the Colony. We publish the following extracts from Gov. BUCHANAN'S Despatches, to the exclusion of other interesting matter.—*Af. Repository.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
April 6th, 1840. }

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 23d and 27th January, and the 10th and 11th February, with accompanying documents, per the good ship Saluda, which arrived here on the 17th ultimo.

On the arrival of the ship, I was absent at Bassa, making arrangements for the reception of the emigrants, and concluding some important negotiations with the native chiefs of that country. This caused a temporary delay in landing the people and cargo, as I did not reach this place till the evening of the 21st, (Saturday.) However, though pressed by events of such alarming character as to demand my first consideration, I managed to despatch her to Bassa on the evening of the 24th ult., where she arrived the next day, and landed her emigrants with safety. Comfortable log houses had been built for them at Bexley, into which most of them removed at once; the remainder are still at Bassa Cove, but will soon join their companions up the river. The ship leaving Bassa Cove, went on to Cape Palmas with the missionaries, whence she has not yet returned.

I must now explain my allusion to the extraordinary circumstances of our recent position. In my last communication per the Boxer, I gave you a detailed account of certain outrages committed on the Colony by a predatory chief, called GAY TOOMBAY, and of the measures taken in consequence. Things remained up to the 8th of March in the same state as at the date of that communication; when, suddenly, (without the slightest indication of his hellish purpose,) he burst upon Heddington, and, but for the most signal interposition of Providence, would have murdered every man, woman, and child, of that interesting little place. It happened that in consequence of an alarm there some months since, I had sent up some twenty muskets, with a good supply of ball cartridges, which were placed in the care of the missionary, Mr. BROWN, and at the moment of the attack they were all loaded, in his chamber. Two Americans from Caldwell, by the names of HARRIS and DEMERY, were living in BROWN's family at the time, and, by the blessing of God, these two men, with BROWN himself, were enabled to resist the whole savage host, and to achieve one of the most wonderful victories recorded in the annals of human warfare.

On one side of the town is a large open field of cassadas, near which stands BROWN's house. Here the attack was made about daylight, by some three or four hundred savages, led on in person by the ferocious cannibal, GOTORAH, who had brought his pot for the purpose of cooking his breakfast of Mr. BROWN. As they rushed through the cassadas, the whole field seemed darkened with them, and they sent up a yell that made the whole forest resound. HARRIS and DEMERY quietly stepped out of the house and took their stand by the side of the picket fence, which surrounded the house, where, with most admirable coolness, they awaited the terrible onset. The enemy came pressing on like a furious torrent, without order or caution, certain of glutting their fiendish passions in the blood of their victims; but when they had almost reached the fence their course was suddenly checked by the deadly discharge of DEMERY and HARRIS' muskets, which stretched several of the leading warriors on the ground. Before they could recover from their surprise, BROWN opened upon them from an upper window, and for some minutes kept up a regular stream of fire upon the crowded and confused mass, which did great execution. Nor were his two brave associates idle after their first timely discharge. Scorning the protection of the house, they stood in the open yard, exposed to a perfect storm of slugs, spears and arrows, and loaded and fired with great rapidity and precision. One of them happened to have a bag of buckshot, which they poured into their muskets by handfuls, and the effect upon a crowd of human beings, at the distance of ten or fifteen yards, where every ball and shot must have told, may be imagined! Several times the savages gave ground under this tremendous fire, but as often returned with increased fury to the onset. At length, when the action had continued nearly an hour, and the little party at the house was almost exhausted and nearly destitute of ammunition, GOTORAH made a desperate rush upon them, at the head of his best warriors, toward one end of the house; he tore off some of the palings with his own hands, leaped the fence and pushed his way within ten feet of the door, where HARRIS stood alone and without his gun, which being discharged, and the enemy too near to reload, he had thrown down for the purpose of seizing an axe, which he supposed stood behind him; as he threw his hand backwards to seize this weapon, only hoping to sell his life the more dearly, he struck a gun, which the moment before had been placed there by a wounded native of the town, and which, most providentially, had a heavy charge of slugs and balls. With the eagerness of desperation he clutched it, and wheeling, poured the whole contents into the body of GOTORAH, who fell to the ground a mangled and hideous corpse. This decided the contest; the death of this famous leader struck a panic into the rest, and they made but few and feeble efforts afterwards to continue the fight. But their loss had scarcely commenced; for as they rushed up in masses to carry away the body of their chief, the Americans continued to pour in upon them their terrible discharges of ball and buckshot, almost unopposed, and they fell literally like grass before the scythe of the mower. In one hour and twenty-two minutes from the time the first assault was made, the enemy commenced the retreat, and in a little while Heddington was once more free from its ruthless invaders. A few of BLACK TOM's people behaved well in the battle, but they contributed very little to the result. Two of them were wounded, one of whom died the same day.

It is difficult to form a correct idea of the number engaged in this attack upon Heddington; but from a careful comparison of all the accounts, I think there were between three and five hundred. Their loss could not have been less than forty or fifty killed; but of the wounded I can form no conjecture.

I was at Bassa Cove at the time, whither an express was immediately despatched with the news. I lost no time in returning to this place, and in making such arrangements as the exigencies of the case seemed to demand. As a renewal of the attack was dreaded at Heddington, Mr. E. JOHNSON had been sent up there with about thirty men, before my arrival, to guard the place and put it in as good a state of defence as possible. This duty he performed by mounting a six pounder cannon, which he carried up for that purpose, in a commanding position, and surrounding the principal quarter of the town by a strong palisade enclosure.

The people of the upper settlements, particularly Millsburg, were in a state of great alarm and excitement. It was reported that GAY TOOMBAY had collected a much larger force at his town, and was about to make a descent upon Millsburg, and take an awful vengeance for the death of GOTORAH and his numerous warriors who had fallen at Heddington. I found it quite impossible to gather any information of the enemy's movements or his force that could be relied on; but I saw great reason to fear that unless some decided step could be taken either to chastise him or break up his plans at once, the whole country, from Bo Poro to the St. Pauls, would join him, and our settlements would be harassed or overrun, and our people murdered from one end of the Colony to the other. Under these circumstances, I determined to bring the whole affair to a speedy termination by a sudden march upon GAY TOOMBAY's stronghold, which is distant from Millsburg some twenty miles. This town, standing in the centre of a wide open field, and surrounded by double enclosures of palisades, called barricades, has hitherto been deemed perfectly impregnable, and in fact had withstood several attacks from large bodies of natives at different times.

On Monday morning, the 23d ultimo, I commenced the arrangements for this expedition, and on Tuesday evening, the 24th, I embarked nearly two hundred men, with arms, ammunition, and a week's provision, in boats, for Millsburg, where I joined them in person, at noon the next day, having been detained at home a few hours in despatching the Saluda. Every thing was in readiness for the march, and the order was given to move at daylight the next morning, when news was brought me that a powerful chief from Bo Poro was at Mam-ma town, at the mouth of the St. Pauls river, with a large party of armed men. Whether his purpose was friendly or otherwise it was impossible to ascertain, but as there was considerable ground to suspect the latter feeling, I thought it imprudent to leave him so near Monrovia in our absence. It was now ten o'clock in the evening, and I countermanded the order for the morning march, and started off myself with twenty armed men for Mam-ma town, which we reached just at the dawn of day. The chief readily consented to accompany me to the camp, and to remain there during my absence on the expedition. Accordingly, we again embarked—the chief or king GO-NO-NOMINE, in company, and after a strong pull of six

hours, reached Millsburg. Thus we were detained twenty-four hours. Friday morning, the 27th, we took up the line of march about sunrise from Millsburg; our whole force amounted to three hundred men, and one piece of artillery. From this number are to be deducted some sixty Kroomen, employed as baggage carriers, and about forty native allies, who proved, instead of being useful, the greatest burden; so that the whole number of effective fighting men was two hundred. After dragging the cannon about six miles, with incredible labor, through swamps and over creeks, we found it was delaying the march and wearing out the men to such a degree that the object of the expedition would probably be sacrificed if we persevered in carrying it with us. It was accordingly drawn aside, and concealed in the thick bushes, and we proceeded without it. The rain fell in torrents throughout the forenoon, and we were all drenched and thoroughly fatigued, when, at 2 P. M., we reached the ruins of an old walled town, that had been destroyed by GAY TOOMBAY in one of his old robbing excursions. There were several little huts standing, and as the ground was high, I determined to encamp for the night, in order that the men might refresh themselves for the fatigues of the coming day.

Our fires were kindled, guards posted, and after getting such a dinner as we could, the whole camp were soon disposed to rest. The next morning long before day light we stood to our arms, and with the first gray light the line was formed and we resumed our march. The path was so narrow that we had to follow each other in single file—but to give you any idea of its other difficulties is out of the question. The rains of the two preceding days had swollen the streams and flooded the swamps, and the chief alternations of the route were mud to the knees and water to the waist. However, we struggled on as we best might, making only one halt about ten o'clock to get a morsel of breakfast, and give the men a moment's rest. It was about three hours after this, as we were ascending a long hill from a deep, muddy ravine, that the enemy commenced the attack upon our front from an ambuscade prepared by falling trees across the path where it made an abrupt angle. The first fire brought the brave Captain SNETTER of the Rifle Corps to the ground, mortally wounded—but his men rushed gallantly forward and dislodged the savages so quick that the march of the line was scarcely checked. As we could no longer hope to conceal our approach, the music was ordered to strike up, and we advanced more cheerily to the sound of the drum and fife. The remainder of the way, nearly six miles, they continued to annoy us from front to rear, the thick close wood giving them every advantage to shoot us, while they were entirely concealed from view. I can conceive nothing more disheartening to the bravest men than thus to be exposed to the fire of an unseen enemy in a wild forest, where there is no chance of defence or retaliation. However, though several were wounded, not a murmur was heard, and the men continued silently and rapidly to push on to the point where the great struggle was to take place. At length the line was halted, and the word came from the front that we were near the town. The order of battle was then communicated, and we again moved on. In a few minutes a tremendous roar of musketry from the front announced our vicinity to the barricade. I ran up from the centre with my Aid, Col. Wm. LEWIS, and Gen. ROBERTS, to the margin of the open field, where we found two companies of the first division under Col. JOHNSON, warmly engaged with a party in ambush on their right, and also in front with the people of the town, who had opened a heavy fire from the port holes of the walls with muskets and swivels. By this time a third company had got clear of the wood and joined the combat. As soon as I saw the position of affairs, I ordered Gen. ROBERTS to lead off two companies, as they came up, to the left; and if possible, surround the town. He immediately put himself at the head of Captain YATES' company of Infantry, the only one that at the moment seemed available, and made a rush through the field and around an angle of the wall towards the opposite side of the town. YATES and his men most gallantly seconded the General in this daring movement under a heavy fire. The enemy, seeing this rapid dash at his rear gate, became panic struck, and abandoning the contest, fled from his town, with the greatest precipitation, to the woods; and we entered victorious almost at the same moment. I was with this little band, and had the honor of entering the barricade among the first. So sudden and unexpected was the capture of the town, that the men on the opposite side continued the fire, and for some minutes we were in great danger from their bullets. The front of the rear division of the army just began to emerge from the wood, when our signal was displayed from the walls, proclaiming the battle fought and won. Captain CHARLES JOHNSON, of the Artillery, and Lieut. RICHARDSON, of the Rifle Corps, were seriously wounded in the engagement; also a young man from Caldwell, mortally. It is impossible to express my admiration of the courage and good conduct of all engaged in this most important expedition. I might specify many who fought under my own eye as having distinguished themselves, but this would be unjust to the larger number who, in other parts of the field, acquitted themselves equally well. One word I must say of the wounded, however; they fell in the front rank, with their faces to the foe, fighting bravely!

GAY TOOMBAY had evidently not expected to be forced from his town, as nothing was removed; even the pots of cassada were over the fire for the evening meal. We found one of his swivels loaded and primed, which the artillery must have been sadly in haste not to have fired. The walls of the place were musket proof, and with brave men to defend it, might have held out against us for some time. Around the outer wall the ground to a considerable distance was thickly planted with long, sharp wooden spikes, which were concealed by the light grass; several of our men wounded their feet badly on them, even though they wore strong shoes and boots.

We remained in quiet possession of the town over the Sabbath, and on Monday morning at daylight marched out and set fire to it. As we advanced through the field a shot was fired at us from an opposite hill, and a voice was heard from a long distance in the bush threatening an attack on the path. And again just as we entered the wood we heard a distant shout of defiance far in our front. From these and other circumstances, there was no doubt that a serious attack was intended at some of the difficult passes of the route; but we foiled them completely, by striking off into a path which led some miles to the left of the other. Here, however, we encountered another difficulty, which was nothing less than getting lost. The path in some parts was very obscure, and our guide became confused about midday, and after leading us hither and thither for some two or three hours, we found ourselves at last with our faces towards GAY TOOMBAY's, pursuing back the same path we had been in three hours before. This was perplexing enough; but as the sun shone out at the moment, we were able to correct our error as to the general course; and finding a pretty good path which had been trod by the elephant hunters, we struck off towards the St. Pauls, and walked at a rapid pace until night, in the expectation of reaching the bank of the river before encamping; but we were disappointed, the darkness fell upon us in the deep wood, and though we had for hours been drenched with rain, we were under the necessity of taking up our quarters on the wet ground, just as we were. Except the poor wounded men, I believe all passed the night pretty well, and with the first dawn of morning we resumed our march, and pushed forward without a halt until noon, when we reached a place where an elephant had been killed some time since, which was recognized by some of our people. Up to this moment we had been in the most painful anxiety about our route, but now were relieved. Two hours afterwards we reached Millsburg, and the same evening embarked for Monrovia, where we all arrived during the night in safety, except poor SNETTER, who died at Millsburg.

This is in all respects the most important expedition that has ever been undertaken by the Colony, and I am sure the effect of it will be highly beneficial. An idea had been generally entertained throughout the country, that we could not march to any distance from our towns for the purpose of war, and this impression more than any thing else, gave confidence to the murdering GAY TOOMBAY in the perpetration of his outrages. He considered himself, and was considered by others, as entirely beyond our reach, "in the long bush." And even when we were setting out on our march, the natives near this confidently asserted we could never reach his town. Now, however, the whole country has been shown, that neither "the long bush," bad roads, rain, nor impregnable barricades, are any safeguards to the enemies of the Colony, but that when insults and outrages are committed, we will most certainly punish them. This is now the common talk; they say, "dah Goben go for Bo Poro for war side, suppose dem people do bad for him." Already some six or seven kings, whose position towards us was somewhat doubtful, have come in here with presents, and strong professions of submission and friendship, and I hear several more from a distance, are on the way for the same purpose.

GAY TOOMBAY is completely prostrated—his fortress is razed—his town burnt—he has been thoroughly beaten on his own ground—his captives released—all his most potent Green-greens destroyed or carried away—and himself and his people scattered through the woods. He can never regain even a common standing in the country, and is in no respect to be longer feared as an enemy.

The Dolphin and Grampus are both here. The Dolphin arrived on the 23d of February, and the Grampus last Sunday. Officers and crew well.

POETRY.

From the London Morning Post.

SHE IS THINE.

She is thine, the word is spoken,
Hand to hand, and heart to heart,
Though all other ties be broken,
Time these bonds shall never part;
Thou hast taken her in gladness,
From the altar's holy shrine,
Oh! remember, in her sadness,
She is thine and only thine.

In so fair a temple never
Aught of ill can hope to come,
God will strive, and striving conquer,
Make so pure a shrine its home;
Each the other's love possessing,
Say that care should crown thy brow.
She will be to thee a blessing,
And a shield to her be thou.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.
STANZAS.

'TIS SWEET WHEN DAILY LABOR O'EER

'Tis sweet when daily labor o'er
And all is calm and free,
To tread old Ocean's sounding shore,
And list the murmuring sea!

To catch the low wind's funeral sigh
Above where thousands sleep—
And hear the sea-bird's lonely cry
Upon the far-off deep!

And when on Death's dim, shadowy shore,
At life's faint twilight driven—
Calm let us view the water's o'er,
And boldly launch for Heaven!

'TIS SWEET AT EVENING'S TRANQUIL HOUR.

'Tis sweet at Evening's tranquil hour,
When all is hushed and still,
So seek some favorite haunt or bower;
And muse at silent will.

No doubts distract, no fears annoy,
To vex the peaceful breast;
But all is pure and quiet joy,
Mid slumbering Nature's rest!

And oh, when earthly cares shall cease,
At life's still evening close—
How sweet to leave Earth's bower in peace,
For Heaven's secure repose!

No more to sigh 'neath Grief's control—
From friends no more to sever—
While the celestial angels roll
For ever, and for ever!

C. W. S.

TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER MARRIAGE.

BY EDWARD FITZGERALD.

They tell me, gentle lady,
That they deck thee for a bride,
That the wreath is woven for thy hair
The bridegroom by thy side:
And I think I hear thy father's sigh,
Thy Mother's calmer tone,
As they give thee to another's arms—
Their beautiful—their own.

I never saw a bridal
But my eyelids had been wet,
And it always seemed to me,
As though a joyous crowd were met
To see the saddest sight of all,
A gay and girlish thing
Lay aside her maiden gladness
For a name—and for a ring.

And other hearts will claim thy thoughts,
And other hearts thy love,
And gayer friends may be around,
And brighter skies above:
Yet thou, when I behold thee next,
May'st wear upon thy brow,
Perchance, a mother's look of care,
For that which decks thee now.

And when I think how often
I have seen thee with thy mild
And lovely look, and step of air,
And bearing like a child!
O how mournfully, how mournfully,
The thought comes o'er my brain,
When I think thou ne'er may'st be that free
And girlish thing again.

I would that as my heart dictates,
Just such might be my lay,
And my voice should be a voice of mirth,
And music like the May;
But it may not be—in my breast
All frozen are the springs,
The murmur dies upon my lip—
The music on the strings.

But a voice is floating round me,
And it tells me of thy rest;
That sunshine shall illumine thy path,
That joy shall be thy guest:
That thy life shall be a summer's day,
Whose evening shall go down,
Like the evening in the eastern clime,
That never knows a frown.

THE WIFE AND MOTHER.—As a mother we behold a woman in her holiest character—as the nurse of innocence—as the cherisher of the first principles of the mind—as the guardian of an immortal being who will write upon the records of eternity how faithfully she has fulfilled her trust.

In assuming this new and important office she does not necessarily lose any of the charms which have beautified her character before. She can still be tender, delicate, refined and cheerful as when devoted to the happiness of those around her; affectionate, judicious, dignified, and intellectual, as when a girl only; while this new love, deep as the very wells of life, mingles with the currents of her thoughts and feelings, giving warmth and intensity to all, without impairing the force or purity of any.

DAILY VALUE OF SUNSHINE.—The value of the agricultural products of the United States cannot be less than 500 millions annually. The perfection of this depending on the weather of four months, June, July, August and September, or about 120 days. Every one knows that without sunshine the crops would be a failure either partially or totally; and hence we can estimate its average daily value at about four millions of dollars. There can be no doubt, that considering the nature of the previous weather, the beautiful weather preceding the 20th of July added from ten to fifteen millions daily to the value of our agricultural products; yet like many other good things, the very commonness of this invaluable and powerful agent, causes it to be overlooked, and its results undervalued. Without sunshine the earth would soon become another chaos, destitute of order without farm and void.—*Genesee Farmer.*

*At a later date the Governor informs us that the emigrants had not left Bassa.